

Rationale of Homoeopathy  
With a proper appreciation of  
the glorious cause we advocate, the  
great importance of a correct un-  
derstanding of the uses & purposes  
of our **Dissertation** ends at once  
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can be more truly useful however.

### Rationale of Homoeopathy

We shall therefore make a  
few remarks upon the subject,  
not however ~~By~~ the expectation  
of throwing any additional light up  
on it. ~~By~~ **Geo. A. Waggoner** important fact  
to what our able tutors have advo-  
ced. But simply because, if it shou-  
ld become a mooted point, the ba-  
th could never be arrived at.

At the ~~last~~ Philadelphia ~~topic~~ examin-  
ation sessions of 1854-55 - of the  
human system that it is made

Rationale of Homoeopathy  
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derstanding of the modus operandi  
of our remedial agents at once  
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can become truly successful homoeop-  
athists.

We shall therefore make a  
few remarks upon the subject,  
not however with the expectation  
of throwing any additional light up-  
on it, or add any important fact  
to what our able tutors have advan-  
ced. But simply because, if it shou-  
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We find upon microscopic examin-  
ation of the various portions of the  
human system, that it is made

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that it is made up of atoms, perhaps identical with those which constituted what was formerly known as the four primary elements, fire, air, earth, and water. Showing at once into how many forms they may resolve themselves, and conveying a faint idea of their minuteness. When we examine the fibrilla, or the ultimate division of the muscle which is far too small to be seen by the naked eye, we find it as regularly formed as any other portion of the body, - having its cells arranged in regular rows, and bound together by a proper investing membrane, or sheath, which in its turn becomes a constituent part of the fiber, which is still too small for the eye to detect, unaided by art. A number of these are again thrown together into a fasciculus, - thus we

find them arranging themselves until the whole muscle is compleat.

Again, we find a still more delicate arrangement in the nervous system. Here the nerve fiber and center are so exceedingly minute, that the most perfect instrument is alone capable of shewing their texture. But beyond this still, there exists a principle called the nerve fluid, which cannot be demonstrated - travelling with lightning speed the nerve fiber which is its highway, and stopping at the ganglia which are its offices for the transaction of business. Which <sup>by means</sup> is the distribution of motion and sensibility to the surrounding tissue, while on its errands of Mercy. \* it is divisible as far as

\* This fluid may become the harbinger of evil as well as good, as it may carry death, as well as life to the parts, which it supplies - *phren have an*

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But I need not stop to give in detail the arrangement of the entire system, as that is sufficiently understood.

Now, keeping in view the delicate structure and nice adaptation of parts, can we wonder to see them acted upon by the infinitesimal portion of a powerful medicinal agent? Can we wonder, I say, that a derangement of those delicate parts should obtain from the exhibition of a virtus, whether medicinal or morbific, in the smallest quantities? There is no wonder! Empirics may rail, and fools may rave, but the laws of creation are unchangeable. For when we come to the divisibility of matter, we can find nothing to it i.e., it is divisible as far as we have been able to demonstrate. Therefore, if Philosophers have given

ultimate atom, we as Chemists or  
Physicians have not. And if we had  
why is not that atom quite as capable  
of acting upon a tissue, (which is composed  
of like atoms) as if there were an accum-  
ulation of them? <sup>as, whether whatever</sup>

Now the question arises, in what  
manner does the medicinal agent ex-  
-adicate disease? We will endeavor to answer,

Every disease that invades the organ-  
ism is specific, and every disease  
has its analogue in medicine; therefore,  
when a disease manifests itself, we  
may by a proper investigation determ-  
ine the genera and seat of the malady,  
and thereby at once hit upon the  
proper remedy, which when admin-  
istered will by affinity neutralize  
the virus which constitutes the dis-  
ease. <sup>it.</sup> And here the absurdities  
of our allopathic brethren are most  
strikingly manifest. If a piece

of nice machinery, such as a clock or watch, for instance, had become impaired by the removal of a cog, a pivot or a screw who could have the foolhardiness to suggest throwing in a heterogeneous mass of cogs, screws, pivots, wheels & whatnot with the view of adjusting the machinery? Why the veriest fool would laugh at the idea, - and yet this is the precise method by which Allopathy would correct derangements in the human organism. But to return.

If it be admitted, (and I think it's pretty generally) that each disease is dependent upon a specific virus, and that there may always be found a remedy analogous, also, that more than one disease may exist at the same time in the system, provided always they be different; Why may not two or more of such diseases receive medicinal treatment, at one and the same time,

without interfering, the one with the other, which appears so very desirable in some complicated forms of disease, I answer without fear of contradiction, they may! simply because the remedies, like the diseases are in every respect dissimilar, and may act independently of each other. Therefore, two or more remedies may be given, alternately in such cases without inconsistency.

I know that there are many and various opinions in relation to this matter, but in my view of it, the thing resolves itself at once "into a nut shell"; - If the diseases which are found to exist require remedies which have no relation to each other, it becomes self evident to the commonest observer, that this course may be adopted; not only with impunity, but in many cases to the

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infinite advantage of the patient  
as well as the Physician.

With these few hints I submit the  
subject with due respect to abler  
and better stored minds than mine.  
hoping that the principles which  
I have been aiming at may be more  
clearly set forth than they have been  
heretofore.